

Alexandria Advertiser

AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

Vol. I.]

TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1801.

[No. 71.]

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room on Union Street,
Sugar in bbls.

Candles in boxes,
Tobacco in kegs,
Coffee in bags,
Saltpetre in bags,
Raisins in boxes,
Grapes in jars,
Almonds in bbls.
Oranges in boxes,
Anchovies in kegs and boxes,

Together with a variety of
DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Wilton and Scotch Carpeting, striped and plain Coatings, Kerseys, Plains, Flannels, rose Blankets, Broadcloths, Kerseymeres, worsted Hosiery, Durants, mens' fine Hats, Irish and German Linens, Humbugs, Muslins, &c.

HENRY & THOS. MOORE,
February 28. Auctioneers.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hhds.

Gin in pipes,
Brandy in casks,
Teneriffe and Catalonia Wines in pipes and casks,
Brown sugar in hhds. and bbls.
Loaf and Lump Sugar in lots,
Hyson Tea in chests,
Raisins in casks,
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Tobacco in kegs,
Nails in casks.

Also, a quantity of
DRY GOODS,

Consisting of

Irish linens, checks and stripes,
4 bales of Sacking,
Cloths, Welch plains,
Book and jaconet muslins,
Ribbons,
Ready made clothes,
Hardware, &c.

And a number of other articles.

PHILIP G. MRSTELLER,

Auctioneer.

March 2.

SALT.

Landing from on board the schooner Mary, 3000 bushels Turk's Island Salt. For sale by

Hewes & Miller.

February 20.

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Boarding and Lodging

May be had for five or six gentlemen, by applying to

JOHN GORDON, King Street.
December 16.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, February 3.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

(Continued.)

Mr. S. Smith could assure gentlemen, from knowledge, that this bill would give great dissatisfaction to some very respectable inhabitants of the district. When he considered this, he was sorry to hear gentlemen so minutely attached to every title of it, from its similarity to the constitution, as to admit of no alteration whatever. Gentlemen had talked about the trouble and disadvantages which the people would have in attending annual elections. The same arguments would apply to all elections whatever, and therefore to avoid trouble, to prevent idleness and dissipation, it would be as well not to allow them any elections whatever! Mr. S. said he had never heard but the government flourished in that state when the elections were every six months, and he believed every argument upon that ground was illusory and unfounded. None of the arguments which were applicable to the time for which the general legislature were elected, were in the least applicable to one of the extent of this district. This idleness, and the other evils attending elections, which were apprehended by a gentleman, he would do well to remember were, by this bill, only applicable to landholders, for to such only was the right of suffrage committed. Surely characters of this description, were not of that low cast he represented.

It was farther said, in order to render the appearance of business cognizable by this legislature as minute as possible, that they could not make laws to levy taxes. To be sure they could not levy taxes upon imposts, nor for opening, paving, repairing, improving, lighting or regulating streets; but they could upon any other article, as for any other purpose. Mr. Smith said, it was by no means improbable but he should at some future time become an inhabitant of this district, and he was desirous of making such a government for himself and his family as would be advantageous and agreeable. Although he might not come within the description of a man of literature or of wealth, which the gentleman from Virginia (gen. Lee) was desirous of inviting, yet he wished to make and enjoy such a government as he had been used to live under. As for himself, therefore, would he act for these people. Was there any state in the union, he asked, where the people were told to stay at their homes and at their work, and not trouble their heads about elections? If they were, where would the people be found who would approve of such advice? No, it was the native right of Americans to vote for those who should do their public

business for them, and they wished to have the opportunity of doing it so frequent as to hold a check on the actions of their representatives. Had not the people of Maryland lately evinced their will and determination not to part with their rights of suffrage? So jealous were they of losing it, that they would not even commit their right of election to the legislature. If the will or wishes of the people then were to be consulted, the amendment ought to prevail.

Mr. Craik said he did not now rise to go into the merits of the amendment, but to reply to an assertion of his friend from Baltimore, that the wishes of the people of the district were hostile to the detail of this bill; because that assertion might draw away the attention of the committee from the merits of the amendment, to the desires of the people. Mr. C. did not know whether the gentleman, in consideration of his intentions or those of some part of his family coming to reside, in future time, in this district, might operate more forcibly to draw his attachments to the interests of this place, than he (Mr. Craik) felt, who was a resident in it, and their representative, or whether his knowledge of the inhabitants was greater; but one thing he could affirm—that as far as he had any opportunity of being informed, which was pretty extensive, the people were very well satisfied with the bill. Upon this encouragement he acted, and he therefore hoped that the declarations of his honorable colleague would not induce the committee to depart from the principles of the bill. He was also sorry this should have been considered by another gentleman as a party question. He did not think it so; he thought every man in the house ought to consider himself interested in the welfare and prosperity of this district, made the the peculiar residence of the government.

As to the proportion of business this legislature would be likely to have, or the nature of its acts, Mr. Craik thought it would be considerably extensive; very little inferior to the business of any state legislature, and of little less importance except it was in the repealing power, which necessarily was vested in congress over its laws, but he believed that power would very seldom be exercised. The personal rights and rights of property, besides its local concerns, as subjects of legislation, would occupy as much time and attention as in any legislature whatever. He mentioned this to remove any error the committee might have fallen into from the supposed narrow sphere of this legislature, which though confined to ten miles square of country, from its own inherent nature, must demand much legislative attention. Nor was the present state of the district only to be considered, but gentlemen should extend their ideas to a great increase in the number of inhabitants naturally to be expected in this newly established city, and to the variety of concomitant events

and changes of property. From all these views it must appear an object worthy of consideration.

Mr. Macon, in answer to the objection against annual elections on account of riot, idleness, &c. said, he believed that where the elections were held every six months there was as much order at the election as any where, and they were held with as little trouble. He always believed they were not more tumultuous when the elections were held for members of congress, every two years, than there were for electors of president, every four years. He believed the effect most likely to operate opposite; and that the more the people understood the characters voted for, which they could not avoid in a small district, the more order there would be preserved and no difficulty whatever could occur from annual elections. The people well knew that nothing could be done by disorder and tumult. The more frequent the elections were made he really believed it would more equalize the district, so as to do justice to the city, whose present comparative situation must make it light in the scale against the interest of George-Town and Alexandria. Where people could not have their due weight in the representation and their circumstances would admit, they would naturally remove to that part of the district where they could vote with more success.

A gentleman (Mr. Lee) had talked about encouraging foreigners to come here. Whatever bill should pass it would make but little difference upon that head, but if he was sincere in his desire to invite foreigners, he must use his influence to alter the naturalization law, for a more complete stab could never be given to emigration than to tell the people of other countries that they should not become citizens under 14 years. Not many would come from any country.

Another reason why there should be as much power vested in the people to controul or change their representatives, Mr. Macon said, was that the governor, who was to be appointed by the president, was to have a negative upon all the acts of the government. Besides this, the various and continual changes in opinion and in things, should operate as a forcible reason why the people should often have the power of choosing their representatives.

Mr. Bayard remarked the manner in which gentlemen had taken up the subject—not as the house of representatives, giving a government to these people, but as though the house were a convention of the people of this territory adopting a government for themselves. Were it so indeed, the arguments of those gentlemen would be conformable to the occasion.

As to the establishment of a subordinate legislature in this place, Mr. B. considered it as an act of policy in the government, and to hold a repealing power over their acts, for the sittings of the national legislature, nor the permanent residence of the national government never could be

perfectly safe and independent, when it was in the power of a state to legislate over them, and turn them out of the state whenever they should please. He referred, as a proof of this convenience, to the obligation of the old congress to remove from one state and place to another for security. Upon this the power of exclusive legislation and of acceptance of territory were made necessary over such district as might become the permanent residence of the government. His opinion, therefore, was, that the people of this district were placed in the hands of the general government, and he believed they were secure there, but that whilst it became the duty of the government to watch and secure their interest, its own safety was not to be neglected.

The words of the constitution are "congress shall exercise exclusive legislation over such district, not exceeding ten miles square, &c." How are they to exercise exclusive legislation? They cannot do it, if any other body should possess that power, nor can they do it as merely their representatives—No. Congress is to make a government for them.

Gentlemen had entered into a discussion for the rights and liberties of these people, and of the danger of their rights being lost. His opinion was that the framers of the constitution thought they could safely confide the liberties of these people to the representatives of the United States. He believed they were right, and that there was no danger of their liberties being jeopardized by biennial more than by annual elections of their representatives.

Mr. B. again contended that it was of very little importance whether the election of these representatives was biennial or annual, for in either case they were but merely a corporate body, whose acts were no farther binding than as the superior power (the congress) made them so. Every law they could make, in which they were confined to limits, was under the controul of the general government.

(To be continued.)

THURSDAY, February 26.

An act altering the district of Bermuda Hundred and City Point, was read the third time and passed.

A memorial of capt. Philip Sloan, praying to be reimbursed the amount of money advanced for him by the banking house of Bacris and Co. of Algiers, to procure his ransom from captivity, was read and referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Gallatin presented according to order a bill fixing the compensation of receivers of public monies for lands of the U. States, and regulating the mode of calculating discounts in case of prompt payment for the said lands, which was read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. J. C. Thomas made a report from the committee appointed on the petition of Notley Young, and others; whereupon resolved, that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petition.

This petition desired permission from Congress to build a bridge over the eastern branch of the Potomac.

The house proceeded to consider the amendments reported yesterday from the committee of the whole house to whom was committed the bill providing for a *Naval Peace Establishment*; some of which were agreed to, and others disagreed to.

A motion was then made to strike out the 4th section, which is as follows:

Be it enacted, That every captain, master, commandant, lieutenant, who shall be in service at the time when the reduction of the navy shall take place as aforesaid, while remaining unemployed, shall have and receive during his natural life and continuance in office one half his monthly pay agreeably to the rank of his commission or warrant; on condition however that he shall at all times hold himself in readiness to enter into actual service and full pay, on being so ordered; and that he shall keep the Secretary of the navy advised of his place of readiness and of the nearest post town thereto, and shall not at any time absent himself from his place of residence for more than 40 days, without first having obtained written permission from the navy department.

And on the question being taken by Yeas and Nays, it passed in the negative: Yeas 48—Nays 49, as follows:

YEAS.

Messrs. Alston, Bailey, Bishop, R. Brown, Cabell, Christie, Claiborne, Condit, Davis, Dawson, Eggleston, Elmendorf, Fowler, Gallatin, Gray, Gregg, Hanna, Heister, Holmes, Kitchell, Leib, Lincoln, Lyon, Linn, Livingston, Macon, Mattoon, Muhlenberg, New, Nicholas, Nicholson, Page, Randolph, Smilie, J. Smith, Spaight, Stanford, Stone, Stuart, Taliaferro, Thompson, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Tazewell, Van Cortlandt, Varnum, R. Williams—48.

N A Y S.

Messrs. Baer, Bartlett, Bayard, Bird, J. Brown, Champlin, Cooper, Craik, Dana, J. Davenport, F. Davenport, Dennis, Dickson, Edmond, Evans, Foster, Freeman, Glen, C. Goodrich, E. Goodrich, Grifwold, Grove, Harper, Henderson, Hill, Huger, Imlay, Kittera, S. Lee, Morris, Otis, Parker, Pinckney, Platt, Powell, J. Reed, N. Read, Rutledge, Shepard, J. C. Smith, Sheafe, Tenney, Thatcher, J. C. Thomas, R. Thomas, Wadsworth, Waln, L. Williams, Woods—49.

A motion was then made to add the following section: "That the President of the United States be, and he is authorized to discharge any part of the Marine Corps which may be unnecessary for the naval service."

And on the question being taken thereupon it passed in the affirmative, by Yeas and Nays, as follows:—Yeas 53—Nays 40.

Y E A S.

Messrs. Alston, Bailey, Bartlett, Bishop, R. Brown, Cabell, Christie, Clay, Claiborne, Condit, Davis, Dawson, Dent, Dickson, Eggleston, Elmendorf, Evans, Fowler, Gallatin, Gregg, Hanna, Harper, Heister, Henderson, Holmes, Kitchell, Leib, Lincoln, Lyon, Linn, Livingston, Macon, Muhlenberg, New, Nicholas, Nicholson, Randolph, N. Read, Smilie, J. Smith, S. Smith, Spaight, Stanford, Stone, Stewart, Taliaferro, Thompson, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Tazewell, Van Cortlandt, Varnum, R. Williams—53.

N A Y S.

Messrs. Baer, Bayard, Bird, J. Brown, Champlin, Cooper, Craik, J. Davenport, F. Davenport, Dennis, Edmond, Foster, Glen, C. Goodrich, E. Goodrich, Grifwold, Grove, Huger, Imlay, Kittera, H. Lee, S. Lee, Morris, Otis, Pinckney, Platt, Powell, J. Reed, Rutledge, Shepard, J. C. Smith, Sheafe, Tenney, Thatcher, J. C. Thomas, R. Thomas, Wadsworth, Waln, L. Williams, Woods—40.

The bill was then re-committed to committee of the whole, who having considered the same reported the disagreement of the committee to the 4th section; and on the question being taken, the house confirmed the disagreement of the committee.

On the question of passing the bill to a third reading, it passed in the affirmative by yeas and nays, as follow:

Yeas 70—Nays 27.

Yeas.—Messrs. Alston, Baer, Bailey, Bartlett, Bayard, Bishop, J. Brown, R. Brown, Christie, Clay, Condit, Craik, Davis, Dawson, Dennis, Dent, Eggleston, Elmendorf, Evans, Fowler, Gallatin, Gregg, Grifwold, Grove, Hanna, Harper, Heister, Henderson, Hill, Holmes, Kitchell, Kittera, S. Lee, Leib, Lincoln, Lyon, Linn, Livingston, Macon, Mattoon, Morris, Muhlenberg, New, Nicholas, Nicholson, Powell, Randolph, J. Reed, N. Read, Shepard, Smilie, J. Smith, S. Smith, Spaight, Stanford, Stone, Sewart, Taliaferro, Tenney, Thatcher, J. C. Thomas, Thompson, J. Trigg, A. Trigg, Tazewell, Van Cortlandt, Varnum, Waln, R. Williams, L. Williams—70.

Nays.—Messrs. Bird, Cabell, Champlin, Claiborne, Cooper, Dana, J. Davenport, F. Davenport, Dickson, Edmond, Foster, Glen, C. Goodrich, E. Goodrich, Huger, Imlay, H. Lee, Otis, Parker, Pinckney, Platt, Rutledge, J. C. Smith, Sheaf, R. Thomas, Wadsworth, Woods. 27.

Ordered that said bill be read a third time to-morrow.

FRIDAY, February 27.

An act to retain a further sum on drawbacks for the expenses incident to the allowance and payment thereof, and in lieu of stamp duties on debentures, was read a third time and passed. The act providing for a *Naval Peace Establishment* was read a third time and passed by yeas and nays as follow: Yeas 69—Nays 18.

Y E A S.

Messrs. Alston, Bailey, Bartlett, Bayard, Bishop, J. Brown, R. Brown, Cabell, Christie, Clay, Claiborne, Condit, Davis, Dawson, Dennis, Dent, Eggleston, Evans, Freeman, Gallatin, Gregg, Grifwold, Grove, Hanna, Heister, Hill, Holmes, Jackson, Kitchell, Kittera, S. Lee, Leib, Lincoln, Lyon, Linn, Livingston, Macon, Mattoon, Morris, Muhlenberg, New, Nicholas, Nicholson, Page, Powell, Randolph, J. Reed, N. Read, Shepard, Smilie, J. Smith, S. Smith, Spaight, Stanford, Stone, Sumpter, Stewart, Taliaferro, Tenney, Thatcher, J. C. Thomas, Thompson, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Tazewell, Varnum, Waln, R. Williams, L. Williams—69.

N A Y S.

Messrs. Champlin, Cooper, F. Davenport, Dickson, Edmond, Foster, Glen, C. Goodrich, E. Goodrich, Huger, Imlay, Otis, Parker, Platt, J. C. Smith, Sheafe, Wadsworth, Woods—18.

A message was received from the President transmitting "A report of the secretary of state, with sundry documents relative to the subject of the resolution of the house of representatives of the 24th instant."

Mr. Grifwold, from the committee appointed to enquire into the expenditures of money, made by the commissioners of the city of Washington, the disposition of public property made by them, and generally into all the transactions of the commissioners which relate to the execution of the trust confided to them by the Presi-

dent of the U. States made a report which was read and considered:

Whereupon Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill to abolish the board of commissioners of the city of Washington, and to direct that the business of that board be transferred to the department of the treasury.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill directing the secretary of the treasury, under direction of the President of the U. S. to prepare a plan of the city of Washington, delineating the streets, squares and public grounds therein, and to report the same to Congress in December next.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill to authorize the sale of the lands in the district of Columbia, under the proper regulations to raise the monies, which may at any time be due and unpaid, on contract for the sale of such lands.

On the above resolutions Messrs. Grifwold, Shaefer, Henderson, Craik, and Tenney, were appointed a committee.

A message was received from the President, transmitting, in pursuance of the request of the house made on the 17th inst. two reports—one from the acting Secretary of war, the other from the Secretary of the Treasury of the 26th, with details of the expenditure of the monies appropriated by the acts of the 20th May, and 6th July, 1798, and of the 10th of May, 1800.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Dennis reported a bill entitled "An act concerning the district of Columbia," which was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. Nicholas, from the joint committee appointed to consider what further measures ought to be taken for the accommodation of the President of the U. S. and to whom was referred the message of the President concerning the disposition of the property of the U. S. in his possession, made report, which report was committed to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. Nicholas, from the same committee, reported a bill in addition to the act making provision for the further accommodation of the household of the President of the U. S. which was read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

The house proceeded to consider the amendments reported yesterday to the bankrupt law, which were agreed to, and on the question of engrossment for a third reading it passed in the affirmative by yeas and nays—Yeas 49—Nays 42.

This bill, in one of its provisions, enacts, that the bankrupt law passed last session (which is limited to five years continuance) shall be perpetual.

Late Foreign Intelligence

STATE PAPERS.

Note delivered by the Prussian ambassador at Vienna to the ministers of his Imperial majesty.

The undersigned ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his majesty the king of Prussia, has been charged to complain to the Imperial royal court of the occupation of a place situated in the territory of the duke of Saxe Hildburghausen, and consequently within the limits of the line of demarkation of the North of Germany. A detachment of the corps of Lowenstein Wertheim, in British pay, and

placed at the disposal of his Imperial court entered on the 2d of October, at the express command of the Austrian lieutenant general Von Simsch, with an officer and 20 rangers, the Bailliwick of Koenigsberg, in the district of Hildburghausen, and, regardless of the remonstrances, and protestations of the Saxon lieutenant Von Pape, who was stationed there with an advanced post, occupied the principal market town. Soon after two companies of the same corps followed under the command of a major, and the Saxon officer was obliged with his weak detachment to retreat to Cobourg.

"His Prussian majesty has heard, with the utmost surprise, of this proceeding, contrary to the principles of neutrality of the North of Germany. The system adopted by his majesty is sufficiently known and of equal publicity is the resolution his majesty has seriously taken of maintaining this system of energy, and of never suffering it to be infringed in any manner. This encroachment must, therefore, have happened without the knowledge or consent of his Imperial majesty; and the king expects, therefore, immediate redress. A formal disapprobation of the order given to the corps of Lowenstein Wertheim to pass the line of demarcation, the recall of the troops, and the severest injunctions against similar transgressions for the future, can alone answer the desired end.

"These are the measures which the undersigned has been ordered to propose to his excellency the minister of the cabinet, count Colloredo, by the present note; and he has the honor herewith to assure him of his most distinguished respect.

KELLER."

"Vienna, October 29, 1806.

COUNT COLLOREDO'S ANSWER.

"The undersigned has the honor to inform the ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his Prussian majesty, of the receipt of his note of the 29th of October, according to which a detachment of the corps of Lowenstein Wertheim is said to have occupied a place belonging to the territory of the Duke of Saxe Hildburghausen, and situated in the line of demarcation of Northern Germany.

"To the undersigned this occurrence has hitherto remained utterly unknown. But the necessary enquiries shall be made without delay on this subject, and the measures proper to give satisfaction to his Prussian majesty shall be taken accordingly. In other respects, he has the honor to assure his excellency, that encroachment, if it has really been made, had certainly been undertaken without the knowledge of the emperor, his majesty being very far from desiring to disturb the principles of neutrality adopted by the Prussian court for Northern Germany, and will rather eagerly seize every opportunity to convince the king's majesty of his friendly sentiments.

"The undersigned intreats the ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the king of Prussia to accept the assurances of his special respect.

"COLLOREDO.

"Vienna, Oct. 30."

NEW-YORK, February 24.

Arrived, ship Portland, Pollard, Bourdeaux; brigs Paramaribo, Shepherd, St. Ubes; Retaliation, Whipple, St. Thomas; Minerva, Brown, Havana; Dorsey, Ellis, P. Republican; Am. Matilda, Whitlock, Havana; sch'r's Balen, Deu-

gonet, Potto-Rico; Bird, King, Aux Cayes; Fame, Williams, Jamaica; Louisa, Bridger, Eve, Antigua; Experiment, Cane, N. Orleans; Recovery, Lell, Surinam; sloop Sally, Webb, Virginia.

Cleared, ships Nancy, Herron, Londonderry; Wm. & Margaret, Greenock; brig Essequibo Packet, Graham, Havana.

Captain Rowland, of the brig William, left at St. Kitt's the schooner Dispatch, capt. Sparrow, which had been seized by the British man of war Albicore; the captain had gone to Jamaica to stand trial—Captain R. was boarded in the Gulf by a British frigate, and informed that one of the United States frigates was blockading two French privateers in the Bay of Matanzas, one of which had recently captured an American vessel.

Captain Brown, of the brig Minerva, left at Havana the brigs Fair American and Little George, of this port; the ship Lucy, and another ship of Boston, with a number of other American vessels. The brig Little George, of this port, was captured by a British 74 near the Havana, and sent for Jamaica—the captain kept on board the 74.

The sch'r Betsy from hence to St. Jago de Cuba, is taken by the British ship Bonetra, and sent into Jamaica. The brig Little George, captain O'Brien, from hence to Havana, is taken by a British sloop of war, and sent to Jamaica. The Greyhound, Booth, from Jacquemel, to Charleston, is captured and carried to Jamaica.

Schooner Fame, Williams, 24 days from Jamaica, failed in co. with the brig Pallas, of Portsmouth, N. H. and brig Sukey, to Salem. In lat. 34, long. 73, spoke a sloop bound from New York to New Providence, with live stock.

Schooner Recovery, Sill, from Surinam. Left there the brig Polly and Betsy, Gilbert, Norwich; ship Morning Star, Strong, Portland; brig Volunteer Berry, New-London; brig Sally, Allen, Boston; brig —, Curtis, do. schooner success, Davis, Cape Ann, sch'r —, Prince, Boston; brig —, Harding, Portland; and brig Richmond, Cutter, do.

Capt. Ellis, from P. Republican, has favored us with the following list of vessels which he left there:

Ship Dispatch, Maxwell, of Philadelphia; brig Harrier, Shockley, do. brig Rose, Gilpatrick, Kennebunk; sch'r Caroline, Benson, Baltimore, to fail in 10 days; brig Eliza, Watts, do. to fail in March; brig Fidelity, Simpson, Portsmouth, to fail for this port; brig Fair American, Turner, Baltimore, to fail in March; sch'r Mary, Bryant, Philadelphia, from Surinam for Philadelphia; ship Fame, Jones, from St. Thomas, to fail for Baltimore in 6 days; sch'r Cordelia, Bushman, to fail for Baltimore in 20 days; sch'r Venus, Bartlett, Charleston; snow William, M'Daniel, do. sch'r Thomas Jefferson, Jones, Baltimore; sch'r John, Gardner, Beverly; sloop Lively, Hunt, Charleston; sch'r Eutaw, Enes, Philadelphia—with many others.—In coming out of the harbor, spoke the brig Morning Star, Skelly, Philadelphia—brig Apollon, of this port, and 9 or 10 vessels coming down the Bite.

The American brig Lydia, Starbuck, from Liverpool, out 51 days, was captured on the 4th of January last, by three New-Providence privateers, and sent into Nassau. Plea that she was cleared out

for New-York, but bound to the Natches, and suspicion of having dry goods secreted in the crates. Captain Starbuck requested them to examine and search the vessel at sea, but this was denied, both vessel and cargo were labelled as Spanish property, the trial had not taken place on the 27th of January.

The ship Magnet, capt. Marth, and the ships Sansom and Mercury, of this port, were to leave Liverpool on the 20th December. The brig Iris was to sail from Bristol on the 12th. The Commerce, Edwards, was taking in her cargo for Alexandria, and would sail shortly.

One sample of wheat sold at the Corn Market in London, on the 10th of Dec. for 155s per quarter—Wheat 98s to 147s—Rye 58s to 72s—fine Flour 115s.

February 26.

The editors of the New-York Gazette have it in their power this day, to rectify the contradictory reports respecting Toussaint and St. Domingo.

Captain Perronet, who arrived here yesterday, in the schooner Venelia, in 19 days from Cape Francois, informs us, that Toussaint, on his march for St. Domingo, had taken a number of small places in possession of the Spaniards; but, that on his arrival at St. Domingo, with his army, he was waited on by a body of Spanish priests who gave him an invitation to accompany a part of them into the fort, to view the fortifications, by way of convincing him that it was not in his power to take the town without cannon—leaving a part of those who went out, as hostages for the safe return of the general. Toussaint went with this deputation, viewed the works, and returned with a determination to starve them out. But in a short time, during the siege, Toussaint received by a brig in a short passage from France, dispatches from the French Government, appointing him prefect of the whole of St. Domingo, with a particular request to settle all differences with the Spanish part of that settlement, and not to disturb them in future. This is a concise, and we believe a true statement of the business; for captain Perronet, from whom we obtained these particulars, speaks the French language perfectly well, and is acquainted with Toussaint, as well as with many of the first characters of that Island.

Alexandria Advertiser.

TUESDAY, MARCH 3.

The President has nominated Thomas Johnson, William Cranch, and Charles Simms, Judges of the district of Columbia.

On Saturday last, Thomas Jefferson, at present Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate, took leave of that body; on which occasion he delivered the following address:

Gentlemen of the Senate,

To give the usual opportunity of appointing a president pro tempore, I now propose to retire from the chair of the Senate: and as the time is near at hand, when the relations will cease, which have for some time subsisted between this honorable house and myself, I beg leave before I withdraw, to return them my grateful thanks for all the instances of attention and respect with which they have been pleased to honor me. In the discharge of my functions here it has been my conscientious endeavor to observe impartial justice, without regard to persons or subjects: and if I

have failed of impressing this on the Senate, it will be to me a circumstance of the deepest regret. I may have erred sometimes. No doubt I have erred. This is the law of human nature. For honest errors, however, indulgence may be hoped.

I owe to truth and justice, at the same time to declare that the habits of order and decorum which so strongly characterize the proceedings of the Senate, have rendered the umpirage of their president an office of little difficulty: that in times and on questions which have severely tried the sensibilities of the house, calm and temperate discussion has rarely been disturbed by departures from order.

I should the support which I have received from the Senate, in the performance of my duties here, attend me into the new station to which the public will has transferred me, I shall consider it as commencing under the happiest auspices.

With these expressions of my dutiful regard to the Senate as a body, I ask leave to mingle my particular wishes for the health and happiness of the individuals who compose it: and to tender them my cordial and respectful Adieu.

TH. JEFFERSON.

The address was referred to a select committee.

On Sunday afternoon arrived in the city, of Washington, Aaron Burr, Vice-President elect of the United States.

John & J. H. Tucker

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Store, corner of King and Union Streets,

Turk's Island and } SALT,
Liverpool
Loaf and Muscovado Sugars,
Coffee and Molasses,
Fresh Raisins and Spices,

Imperial,
Hylon,
Young Hylon, } TEAS,
Hylon Skin,
Souchong,
Madeira,
Sherry,

St. Lucar, } WINES,
Malaga,
Claret,
Old Brandy,

Spirits, Whiskey, &c.
Wool and Cotton Cards,
10d, 12d, and 20d Nails,

With a general assortment of Carpenters' and Farmers' Tools.

Also—A few trunks of fine Muslin, Irish Linen, and German Stripes, which they will sell low for cash, or exchange for country produce.

Cash given for White Beans and Peas.

March 3.

co12t

Fifty Dollars Reward.

Whereas some malicious and evil disposed person or persons, have been in the habit of breaking down the Trees planted on the front of my property in Prince street and tearing up the cases, I hereby offer a reward of Fifty Dollars for the discovery of the perpetrator or perpetrators, so that he or they may be brought to justice—to be paid on conviction.

WM. HODGSON.

March 3.

d12t

The Insurance Company of Alexandria

The Stockholders in this institution are hereby notified, that a dividend of five per cent. is this day declared on that part of the capital stock of the company which is now paid. Payable to the stockholders, or to their order, in ten days from this date.

By order of the President and Directors,
J. B. NICKOLLS, Sec.
January 31. eo(2)

The Commonwealth of Virginia,
to the Sheriff of Fairfax County,
greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon Abraham Usher to appear before the Judge of the High Court of Chancery, at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, on the 17th day of next term, to answer a bill in Chancery, exhibited against him, Robert Dowthat and others, by Robert Young and Philip Richard Fendall, under the firm of Robert Young and Company. And this he shall in no wise omit under the penalty of 100l.—And have then there this writ.

Witness GEORGE WITHE, Judge of our said court, at Richmond, this 10th day of June, 1800, and in the 24th year of the commonwealth.

P. TINSLEY, c. c.
(Feb. 20—186W)

To be Sold.

On the first day of April next, will be exposed to Sale, at the Red House,

A MILL,

With about 500 Acres of LAND adjoining, situated on Broad Run, in Prince William county, below Buckland.

The MILL-HOUSE is two stories high and has two pair of stones in it. It is said to be situated upon the best stream in that country, and the seat as well calculated for a mill as any upon that stream. As I have not lately seen the premises I cannot say in what condition they are at present, I would therefore recommend it to those who may be inclined to purchase, to view them before the day of sale.

The land will be sold with the mill.—One-third of the purchase money will be required in hand, and the other two-thirds in annual installments. The purchaser shall receive his deed upon the first payment, but a mortgage will be required upon the premises to secure the residue.

THOMAS SWANN,

Attorney for John Wilson.

January 31. rawzm

FOR SALE,

The large three story Brick WAREHOUSE, with the two story frame one adjoining, on the next lot to the north-east corner of King-street.

For size, strength, convenience and goodness of stand, this property is certainly the best in town. For terms, apply in Baltimore to Messrs. Martin & Tausfret, and in Alexandria to the subscriber: Who will Rent

The three story brick Warehouse adjoining, formerly occupied by Mr. John Ridley.

A. CHARLES CAZENOVE.
February 2. eo3m

Printing in all its variety executed with neatness and dispatch.

For Freight or Charter,

The fast sailing Schooner
ELIZABETH,

James Allen, Master.
For terms apply to the captain on board, at Hepburn & Dundas's wharf, or to

ROBERTS and GRIFFITH.
February 27. d

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of the late THOMAS PORTER, are requested to bring them forward on or before the first of March next, and those indebted to him are respectfully requested to make payment to

SARAH PORTER, Adm'r.
Jan. 1. (2)co

Ricketts, Newton & Co.
HAVE RECEIVED,

In addition to their former stock, a supply of the following GOODS:

Brussels and Scotch Carpeting—Hearth Rugs,

Furniture Calicoes, Cassimeres,

Handsome Register Stoves, with Steel Fenders,

Shovels and Tongs, A handsome assortment of London bound

Ledgers and Journals, Waste Books, Bill and Bank Books, &c.

Gentlemen's fashionable Hats, Do. Dressing Cases complete,

A handsome assortment of Japanned and Silver Ware—elegant Tea Boards,

Caddies, Wine Coolers, and Coasters, Tea and Coffee Urns,

Plate Warmers, Pebbl: Watch Seals and Gold Chains.
February 28. d

On WEDNESDAY the 11th day of March next, WILL BE SOLD, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the plantation of Roger West, deceased,

All the Household and Kitchen furniture; about twenty head of cattle; a young stallion three years old in May or June next; a very good riding horse and some other horses; four or five Negroes, none of whom are old. Nine months credit will be given on all sums above 15 dollars, giving bond with approved security, all sums of 15 dollars, and under, cash must be paid.

And at the same time some young NEGROES will be hired.

All persons having claims against the estate, are desired to bring them forward properly proved; and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment.

An Overseer is wanted to take charge of the plantation—any person inclinable to undertake it will make speedy application.

RICHARD CONWAY, Ex'or.
February 24. d

FOR SALE

By William Hartshorne,

On Col. Hooe's wharf,

James River Coal,

Philadelphia loaf and lump Sugar,

Hard Soap by the box,

Also, a few boxes of crown or shaving Soap,

Hay in bundles of about 200 weight, Flour, Bran and Shorts by the quantity,

Tobacco in kegs.
Cash given for Wheat, Rye and Corn.
1st mo. 26. eo2m

The high bred imported Horse

PUNCH,

Will cover mares this season at William Powers's tavern, Four Mile Run, between George Town and Alexandria, at Twenty Dollars each mare, and One Dollar for the groom.

The following is a copy of a certificate from Sir John Lad, bart. the original of which may be seen by applying to the subscriber.

London, Jan. 11, 1799.

This is to certify that Punch was got by King Herod, his dam by old Marfke, grand dam by the Cullen Arabian, great grand dam Blackeyes, by Regulus, great great grand dam by Crab, great great great grand dam by the Warlock Galloway.—This horse was my property and sold Wm. Powers.

JOHN LAD.

Witness—Thomas Ballock.

N. B. He won forty two different plates, besides matches and sweepstakes, while in the possession of Sir John Lad, bart.

Good grafts for mares at half a dollar per week, and every attention paid them, but not liable for accidents or escapes.

The money to be paid at the time of covering or before the mares are taken away.

WILLIAM POWERS.

February 24. d

A Farm for Sale.

I will sell the Farm on which I reside, situate in the county of Fairfax and state of Virginia, 25 miles from the cities of Washington and Alexandria, and containing about 1000 acres. Of this tract between five and six hundred acres are cleared, and the remainder in excellent timber. A never-failing stream runs through the centre of the tract. There are thirty acres of best Timothy Meadow, in complete order, and ten acres of mowable clover. There are 300 bearing Apple Trees of excellent quality for cyder, and 200 young grafted trees of the best kinds of table fruit. There has also been lately planted an orchard of about 1200 Peach Trees. The whole tract, wood-land and cleared, is inclosed by new and substantial fences, and divided into convenient fields. The soil is peculiarly adapted to grafts.—The dwelling house and offices are new, spacious, well built, convenient and completely finished. A Garden of two acres, containing the most valuable fruits and plants, and a spacious yard, are inclosed in a durable manner. There are good stables and carriage house, with every necessary house for labourers; the latter with brick or stone chimneys. There is an old Barn of the common kind, but the greater part of the materials to build a new barn on the most approved Pennsylvania plan, and all the materials to build a large stone Dairy are collected. The buildings already erected have cost more than eight thousand dollars. There is a good spring convenient to the dwelling house, and a well in the kitchen yard. There are eighty acres of growing wheat, fifty of which in fallow land prepared in the best manner, and all promising a large crop; and forty acres of Rye.

Two-thirds of the purchase money must be paid in hand, and the balance secured by mortgage of the premises.

The purchaser may also be accommodated with personal property to the amount of 8000 dollars.

RICHARD BLAND LEE.

EARTHEN WARE,

In Crates assorted,

For Sale,

By Robert T. Hooe & Co.
March 2. eo

WILLIAM OXLEY & Co.

At their WHOLESALE

Woollen, Linen and Cotton WAREHOUSE,

Prince street, (formerly occupied by Mr. W. I Hall)—Have for Sale,

A variety of seasonable GOODS which they will dispose of low for cash or produce. A liberal credit will be given to those who apply well recommended.
February 24. eo3w

Property for Sale.

Two hundred and forty acres of excellent FARMING LAND, lying in the county of Loudoun, about 14 miles from Leesburg, and one mile from the turnpike road leading from thence to Snicker's Gap, being part of Scotland Tract, formerly belonging to Mr. W. Nelson.

A HOUSE and LOT in Leesburg, possessed by Mr. Dawson, merchant.

A HOUSE and LOT eligibly situated, in Fairfax-street, Alexandria, in the possession of Mr. Charles Jones, coachmaker.

A LOT in Dumfries, on which are built a strong and commodious brick dwelling house and a kitchen, stable and granary—in the occupancy of Mr. Elme Smock. This messuage, from its vicinity to the creek and other local properties, is well calculated for a person in the grain or tobacco business.

If the two first mentioned properties are not previously disposed of by private bargain, they will be exposed to public sale at Mrs. Myers's tavern, in Leesburg, on the 9th day of March next, being the first day of Loudoun county court.

For terms, application may be made to Mr. Thomas Harrison, Dumfries, or to COLIN AULD,

Cameron-street, Alexandria.

February 2. mw&sf

For Sale, or to be Leased,

In the City of Washington, and possession given immediately.

A handsome, well-finished three story BUILDING, on New-Jersey Avenue, in the vicinity of the Capitol, and the nearest dwelling on the south of it on Capitol Hill. The lot and house are well situated, and will always command an uninterrupted view of the whole city and George-Town to the west, as well as of the Potomac and Eastern Branch. The house contains 10 convenient rooms, exclusive of garret and cellars.

If sold, United States stock, or stock in any of the banks would be taken for the whole or part of the payment, and a good title given; or, if leased for 5 years, the terms would be accommodating to a good tenant.

Further particulars may be known by applying to Mr. Joseph Hodgson, in that city, or the subscriber in Baltimore.

MATHEW BROWN.

Printing in all its variety executed with neatness and dispatch.

PRINTED DAILY BY

S. SNOWDEN & Co.

KING-STREET, a few doors above the WASHINGTON TAVERN.